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June 6, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 3 p.m. 76
Humidity 90 97

June 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 3 p.m. 85
Humidity 85 76

7962 日八廿月四

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918.

四拜禮 號六月大英港香

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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE BIG BATTLE IN FRANCE.

THE ALLIES CONFIDENT.

SUCCESSFUL FRANCO-AMERICAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

Night-Fliers Active.

London, June 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—
There has been less activity in the air. On Monday night-fliers dropped eighteen tons of bombs, chiefly on railway stations at St. Quentin, Douai and Luxembourg. We brought down three and drove down another. No British machines are missing.

Allies Confident.

London, June 4.

The first portion of this telegram is not yet to hand.—
The War Council is confident of the ultimate result. The Allied peoples are resolved not to sacrifice a single one of the free nations of the world to Berlin's Cespitism. Their armies are displaying the same steadfast courage which has enabled them on many previous occasions to defeat a German oner. They have only to endure with faith and patience to the end to make victory and freedom secure. The free peoples, by their magnificent soldiers, will save civilization. Favortier, which the enemy attacked, was held by us as was also Troesnes. The fight was equally lively in the region south of Oureq. The enemy, supported by numerous artillery, directed an effort against Mosley, Neully, Lapoterie, Torcy and Bouraschee. A counter-attack enabled us to recapture Mosley. Fierce fighting occurred at the villages of Neully and Lapoterie, which, after passing hand to hand remained in possession of the Germans. American troops checked the advance of German forces which were trying to enter Neully Wood and by a magnificent counter-attack threw them back to north of the Wood. Farther south the enemy had not been able to realize any gain. On the Marne front an enemy battalion, which crossed to the left bank before Jaulgonne, was counter-attacked by Franco-American troops and driven back to the other bank. The enemy's pontoon was destroyed. We took a hundred prisoners.

Franco-American Troops Successful Counter-Attack.

London, June 5.

An American official message, states:—North-west of Chateau-Thierry we broke up an enemy attempt to advance southward through Neully Wood. A counter-attack drove back the enemy to the north of these woods. On the Marne front a German battalion which crossed the river at Jaulgonne was counter-attacked by Franco-American troops and forced to retreat to the right bank, sustaining severe losses in killed and prisoners. We shelled the enemy's position at Woivre, using gas.

Raiders Repulsed.

London, June 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Beaumont Hamel and Boyelles. The French drove off an attempted raid north-west of Kemmel Hill, securing a few prisoners.

BRAVE BRITISH NURSES.

Military Medals Awarded.

London, June 4.

A *Gazette* announces the award of military medals to five women nurses for bravery and devotion to duty during enemy air raids on casualty clearing stations and hospitals. One example is:—Sisters Mary Brown and Marie Lutwick were with the matron and a sister when the former was severely wounded and the latter killed. Sister Brown attended to them and Sister Lutwick crossed the open and bomb swept ground and brought help. Both subsequently returned to the clearing station and worked for many hours in great danger.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK.

No Casualties.

London, June 4.

An Admiralty announcement states that a British destroyer was sunk on May 31 after a collision. There were no casualties.

NEW LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.

London, June 4.

The Press Bureau announces that the Right Hon. Sir James Campbell, the Chief Justice of Ireland, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland in succession to the Right Hon. Sir Ignatius O'Brien, resigned. The latter has been given a peerage.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, June 4.

A Turkish communique says:—We have occupied Tank, in Mesopotamia.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

Enemy Definitely Checked.

London, June 4.

Yesterday's news is the most satisfactory since the 27th. May. Reports had been growing brighter the past two days, but yesterday's was the first indication of the enemy being definitely checked, the entry of Generalissimo Foch's reserves undoubtedly taking effect. The re-capture of Mount Choisy is most important for it is one of the main bastions defending the road to Paris by way of Compiègne, while the repulse of the enemy attempts to enter the Forest of Retz, in front of Villers Cotteret, is no less significant, for it is now evident the enemy's plan is to capture the forest-clad heights of Villers Cotteret and Compiègne and then enclose Paris inside an enormous salient by way of the valleys of the Oise, Ourcq and Marne.

(The concluding portion of this message appeared in yesterday's issue.)

CHINA'S DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

Baron Hayashi's Recent Tour.

Baron Hayashi's the Japanese Minister to China, who recently returned to Peking from a tour through the Yangtze provinces, is reported to have given his impressions of the tour to the Peking correspondent of the *Mainichi* in the following strain:—

"Generally speaking, conditions along the Yangtze valley are dull. The combination among the Northern Military Governors is tolerably firm, and these Generals are evidently determined to pursue the warlike policy mapped out by the Tsan Cabinet. On the other hand, loud demands are being made by the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and other organizations in favour of a restoration of peace. It is little wonder that the Shanghai Press, notably pro-Southern in its political leanings, should make vehement attacks upon the Tsan Cabinet, but it is not fair of the Chambers of Commerce, which ought to be impartial, to direct their energies towards inducing the North to suspend hostilities. It is regrettable to note that these Chambers are not making thorough investigations into the radical cause of the civil disturbances in China. In justice to the Peking Government, it must be said that it cannot sue for peace before the Southern party lay down their arms. Peace is undoubtedly a desirable thing, but the Southern leaders are almost without exception, bent upon having their own way in everything, and with all this there is a conspicuous lack of unity among them. The fact that there is neither unity, nor discipline, nor a centre figure among the Southerners is a serious obstacle to the speedy restoration of peace. There are Southern leaders in plenty, such as General Luk Wing-ling, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and Mr. Tang Shao-yi, but there is no leader who can represent the various factions among the Southerners. In these circumstances, the Peking Government must be at a loss to know with whom to carry on negotiations for a compromise.

"Again, granting that conciliation is effected by the Peking Government conceding all the claims of the Kuomintang, it is very doubtful whether that party will be ready to form a Government in Peking to execute its plan for keeping the Northern military party under control. Even the President will find it difficult to acquiesce in all the demands of the Kuomintang, and thus there is no prospect of peace being restored at an early date.

"From Japan's standpoint, since she must look after her opportunities for economic development in China, I believe she is well advised not to interfere too much in domestic administration. During my recent tour I had interviews with General Wang, Military Governor of Chihli province, General Li Chun, Military Governor of Kiangsu province, and others, and found them to be men of talent and ability. While staying at Shanghai I was approached by leaders of the Kuomintang with a proposal to grant them an interview, to which I gave my consent. The following day, however, this arrangement was cancelled by the Kuomintang for certain reasons. I do not regret the abandonment of this arrangement, for a short interview possibly might have given rise to more misunderstandings rather than remove any. During my recent trip I was accorded a cordial reception by Chinese officials and people everywhere, and the whole tour was a very pleasant journey."

SERBIA'S POSITION.

Statement of Her Prime Minister.

"I rejoice at the position which public opinion in your country is taking up at the present time," said Mr. Pashitch, Prime Minister of Serbia, recently in the course of an interview with a representative of the *Corriere della Sera*. Serbia, he added, had already had tangible proofs of the sympathy of the Italian people, and this war had increased them. The longer the war lasted, the better Italians and Serbians understood one another.

In reply to a question as to whether he considered that the destruction of Austria should hold a front place among the objects of the war, Mr. Pashitch made a rapid gesture as if of assent and then went on to explain himself in detail. The subject peoples of Austria, he affirmed, would never be freed except by the end of the regime which had forced them into an association in conformity neither with their interests nor their ideals.

The monarchy had maintained its existence and had continued to live and increase by virtue of dynastic arrangements and alliances made in favour of the reigning house and not of its subjects. In Austria, in order to satisfy the different nationalities, the Government would have to follow seven policies, but a government could only have one policy, and in Austria that one was naturally that of the Hapsburgs.

This situation must be radically altered by the present war if justice was to be done to the oppressed peoples and peace definitely assured to Europe. In order to bring this about, Mr. Pashitch said that a loyal agreement was necessary between those Powers which found themselves in the same situation with regard to Austria and would remain in that situation if pre-war conditions did not alter. It was certain, he said, that if the Emperor's policy had been equally hostile in the past, both to Italy and Serbia, it would be so in the future, but in order that such an agreement should be really effective both parties must give proof of the breadth of their outlook.

Mr. Pashitch was next asked what he considered the effect would be on the Entente of a radical agreement between Italy, the Jugo-Slavs and the "irredenta" peoples under the Austrian yoke? The Serbian Prime Minister replied that he could say with assurance that the Allied Governments had followed the progress of this growing movement from its beginnings, and its further growth and progress would make the maintenance of certain illusions regarding Austria more and more impossible.

Mr. Pashitch remained silent and thoughtful for a few moments at this point and then went on to say that, in the meantime, the need was for victory, the supreme moment was approaching, the enemy had given sign of activity on the different fronts and their armies had once more to give proof of their valour.

The hoped-for Italo-Jugo-Slav agreement would be a new weapon in their hands. Such an agreement would have not only overcome the obstacles to an understanding between Italians and Jugo-Slavs or have smoothed the way toward peace, but it would contain a promise for the post-war period when relations between friendly peoples would be established for the promotion of their own interests and of their future prosperity.

Visitors.

Mr. H. V. Bailey, legal adviser to the Court of Siam, has sailed for America en route to England. Mr. H. E. M. Martin, Chief Forester for Siam, was also a passenger on the *Reindeer*.

SUICIDE AND RESPONSIBILITY.

The Teaching in the Japanese Schools.

As already reported in our column, (says the *Japan Chronicle*) a tragic incident occurred at a railway level crossing at Minami Shingawa a few days ago, when a Japanese gentleman, who was returning home in a rikisha, was knocked down by a train and fatally injured, whereupon the two crossing guards, who were responsible for the accident, took their own lives by way of atoning for their carelessness. The cause of responsibility shown by these guards has strongly appealed to many Japanese, and there are signs that in their sympathy with the men they are almost oblivious of the fact that it was through their carelessness that a valuable life was lost.

This tendency prompts the *Osaka Jiji* to pen an editorial pointing out that too much praise lavished upon the guards may mislead the public. Our *Osaka* contemporary says that it is ready to express profound sympathy with the men who took their lives in atonement for the accident, but that it can hardly agree with those persons who go to excess in praising their conduct as a manifestation of a strong sense of responsibility. Japanese ideas regarding responsibility and duty, continues the *Jiji*, are not always correct. A samurai in the feudal days used to say that he was always ready to commit seppuku in atonement for whatever mistake he might commit, and it is observable that the same idea permeates the present-day Japanese in various walks of life. The idea that you should be ready to sacrifice your life for any blunder that you may commit possibly appears commendable at first sight, but it must be remembered that the commission of grave mistakes by persons in high places is often productive of serious damage which can never be retrieved by the suicide of another, however responsible may be the position he holds.

Taking the example of the two railway guards, if they had been mindful of their duties there would have been no occasion for the loss of three lives. The sacrifice of themselves can never atone for an innocent man's life. The carelessness of a guard may do no greater harm generally than a loss of life, but the negligence of the occupants or responsible posts in the State may involve serious national interests, and the commission of seppuku in such cases would benefit the State in no way.

It is all very well that loyalty and patriotism should be made the basis of Japan's national education, and no reasonable exception can be taken to it by anybody, continues the *Jiji* but the way of teaching loyalty and patriotism to Japanese children is open to objection. As instances of loyalty and patriotism extreme acts of ancient warriors and others in times of emergency are proudly quoted, Japanese children are often led to believe that loyalty means falling fighting on the battlefield in their Emperor's cause, and that patriotism is to lay down their lives in cases of national emergency. These are, of course, "good" examples of loyalty and patriotism, but it is certainly not advisable that the children should be inculcated how to behave themselves in extreme cases in order to observe faithfully loyalty and patriotism. It is far more important that they should be taught that their conduct is in accord with both loyalty and patriotism when they are faithful in the discharge of their duties. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that it is far more important to avoid any errors in the exercise of one's duties than it is to show a readiness to commit seppuku to atone for a mistake committed.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Rumours of American Control.

Recently rumours have been persistently wired from Siberia and China that the whole of the Siberian railway is about to fall under American control, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The news is received with much alarm in some quarters, and the *Hochi* publishes an editorial on the subject, describing the rumoured arrangement as inimical to the peace of the East as well as to international relations between Japan and America.

That special relations exist between territories which are contiguous to each other is clearly recognised in the Ishii-Lansing Declaration, says the *Hochi*, and in this light it is obvious that Japan's interests in Siberia are incomparably greater than those of America. Moreover, when it is remembered that the South Manchuria railway is connected up with the Siberian railway, it is only proper that Japan, of all the Powers, should assume the control of the latter railway, if there ever arises the necessity of a entrusting it to the management of a foreign Power. America's attempt to bring the railway under her control is inconsistent when it is recalled that the United States has always urged a negative policy in regard to Japan's activities in Siberia. Should this curious attitude on America's part create the misunderstanding in Japan that America is deliberately impeding Japan's activities in Siberia for the purpose of attaining her own selfish ends, some grave effect will inevitably be produced upon the diplomatic relations between the two countries. Some people may argue that the Japanese and American activities in Siberia cannot be viewed in the same light, for while the Bolshevik Government is hostile to the former it is decidedly favourable to the latter. But the fact must not be ignored that the attitude of America, who is leaving no stone unturned to carry favour with the Leninist Government, is not calculated to serve the Allied interests, as it goes to testify to a lack of unity existing among the Allies and gives the Kaiser an opportunity to turn it to his own account. Much, however, depends upon whether America is actuated by a genuine desire to promote the Allied interests in trying to secure control over the Siberian railway. If this is really the case due allowance must be made for her attitude even though it may betray lack of consideration for Japan's interests. Such being the case, it is imperative that the Japanese Government should take immediate steps to address inquiries to the Washington Government as to the correctness or otherwise of the rumour. If it is found to be accurate it is due to Japan to take such steps as she deems expedient to meet the situation in conjunction with the other Allies. It is highly inadvisable that such a question, which has a serious bearing upon the future of the East as well as the dignity and interests of Japan, should be handled light-heartedly by the Japanese authorities. Frankness is a prominent feature of the character of Americans, and they are ready to amend their course if once they are convinced of their error. It is therefore sincerely to be desired that the Japanese Government should abandon all unnecessary reserve in dealing with the American Government concerning questions of this kind, and exchange views frankly so that not the slightest misunderstanding may be allowed to exist between them. This will enable Japan and America to take harmonious action against Germany until the final victory rests with the Allies.

LARGE ORDER FOR CONCRETE SHIPS.

Decision of Shipping Board.

Washington, May 18.—The Shipping Board has decided to build 54 concrete ships of 7,500 tons each in the Government yards, besides the four previously ordered and the eighteen already contracted for. The price is \$125 per ton compared with \$15 per wooden and \$175 for steel ships. The new vessels are to include 14 tank vessels.

The Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation has telegraphed orders for the simultaneous construction of the first four concrete ships in one Pacific coast yard. He congratulated the "Faith" builders, saying their success has created intense interest throughout the country. He stated that 585 small vessels, about 2,000,000 total tonnage, will be added to the United States merchant marine by February 1919. He said that about forty wooden ships will be ready for service within a month.

The Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific coast calculate that 125 steel ships of nearly a million tons and costing \$180 million are being built there besides numerous wooden ships. The report adds that this construction is less than at some other ports nearer to the lumber and steel works.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent, writing on June 5, says:—

Three steam launches towing junks, which left on the morning of the 5th inst. for their respective destinations in the southern districts, returned in the evening and reported that when near Ma Ming (a river passage in Shan Tack district) they were ordered to stop by hundreds of armed persons standing on both banks with various kinds of flags displayed on the hills. Whether these people were soldiers or bandits they could not say. The three launches at once turned back with the towing junks and although followed by a number of bullets, they succeeded in making their escape without a single casualty. On returning they passed a gunboat with two funnels and reported the matter, and followed her hoping that she could act as a convoy, but before reaching the passage the gunboat also had to turn back. The junks were thereupon compelled by the passengers to put back to Canton. It is reported that two steam launches which left earlier were seized and the two junks and their passengers left to the mercy of the pirates.

Up to date seven districts have reported broken dykes and have requested help. The Relief Society is now considering how best to render assistance, but some wealthy gentlemen and prosperous companies have already started benevolent work.

The harbour master of the Marine Customs has issued a notice to the effect that there are signs which show that the water will rise to an extraordinary height in 3 or 4 days, and that therefore all goods stored in godowns on the low grounds must be removed to higher places.

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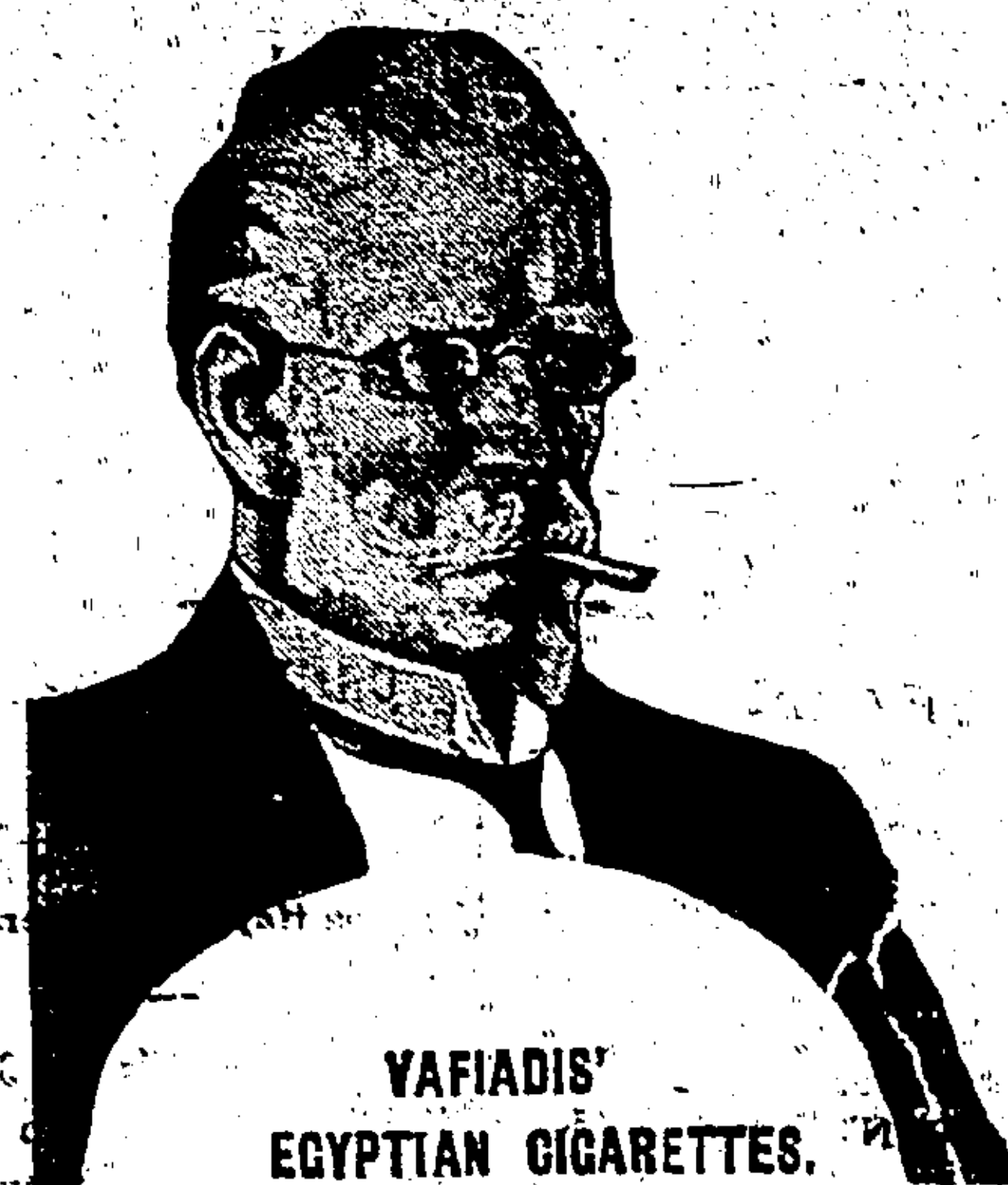
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Superfine	100	2.40
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GENERAL NEWS.

Fire on a Sailing Ship.

Fire broke out in one of the
holds of the Ellis, an American
sailing ship of 3,850 tons, off
Fukui, Kobe, on Sunday (19th
instant), at about 7 o'clock. The
Water Police dispatched the
Hoango to assist in combating
the flames. The vessel arrived
at Kobe on the 6th instant from
San Francisco and has since been
staring at Fukui. She had on
board about 1,500 tons of oil,
war timber, and general cargo,
and was discharged at Kobe.
Though it is believed that con-
siderable damage has been done,
the extent of the damage is not
yet known, nor the cause of the
outbreak. The flames were still
burning in the holds of the Ellis
yesterday afternoon. It is believed
that the greater portion of the
cargo has been destroyed.
The damage done is estimated at
\$1,000,000.

Result of Japan's Trade Boom.

Since Japan's trade and com-
merce began to flourish following
the outbreak of the war there has
been an increasing tendency for
teachers at educational institu-
tions, from the universities down
to the Middle Schools, to quit the
class-room platform for business
stools. To quote only the most
prominent cases in Kobe, Dr.
Tamura Hidematsu, Chief Pro-
fessor of the Higher Commercial
School, resigned his position
two months ago to join the
Kubota firm of Osaka. Soon
afterwards Mr. Ujima Bunsui,
another Professor of the same
institution, also resigned to enter
upon a commercial career. It is
now reported from Tokyo that
Dr. Kamekura Tokoku, an im-
portant Professor at the Tokyo
Higher Normal School, has sud-
denly resigned and joined the
Seikyo Kabanishi Kaisha of
Tokyo, which is one of the
largest manufacturers of
medicines. The avowed reason
for the resignation is a desire to
make a fuller practical study of
pharmacology.

Accidents in the Inland Sea.

The Sunyomaru, 5,999 tons,
owned by the Kishimoto Kisen
and chartered by the Toyo Kisen
Kaisha, while en route from
Kobe to Moji is ballast to ship
coal at Moji for transport to
Singapore, lost her bearings in a
heavy gale near the Kanagawa
Light, off Matsuyama, Yamaguchi
prefecture, on Monday afternoon
(15th ultimo), and as a result
collided with the Japanese
Government dredger.
The port bow of the Sunyoma-
maru was slightly damaged and
the dredger also sustained some
damage, but there were no casual-
ties. For the night the Sunyoma-
maru stayed off Moji, and the
following morning she turned
for repairs either at Iwakuni or
Kobe. Another accident occurred
off Aomori, Kii gun, Ehime
prefecture, where the Daijoku-
maru, a sailing ship of 80 tons,
owned by Mr. Yamamoto Chobei
of Shimane, Hongo, collided
with the steamship Noto-maru
1,200 tons early on Monday
morning (15th ultimo). The
sailing ship was heavily damaged,
and of her crew of five, one is
missing.

The Social Evil in Japan.

Under the regulations issued in
1906, which have since remained
unaltered, the minimum age of
licensed prostitutes is fixed at 18.
In the 37th session of the Diet
Mr. Yamane Shoji, a member of
the House of Representatives, in-
troduced a Bill proposing that
the age limit be lowered to 16,
the reason given being the degra-
dation of preventing the spread
of venereal disease due to the in-
crease in the number of young
unlicensed prostitutes. The pro-
posal was passed in the ses-
sion, but has not yet been
carried into effect. The keepers of
licensed houses in the Yoshiwara
in Tokyo assisted by their con-
fessors in Kyoto, have now started
a movement to get the approved
measure for the reduction of the
minimum age carried into oper-
ation. When the Japanese sys-
tem of licensing is taken into
account, this means that these
girls will be sold as legal pro-
stitutes from an early age, and
be forced, voluntarily or
otherwise, into a life of prostitution.
It also means not merely regu-
lating the worst of vices, but
putting it on a more degraded
basis than the present system.

GENERAL NEWS.

Excesses of Northern Troops.
Looting, incendiarism, murder and all other excesses are very often committed by Chinese troops on the occasion of their triumphant entry into a city, or retirement. A Peking dispatch to the Asahi now lays such charges at the door of the Northern troops who recently captured Liling in Hunan province. According to the information these troops perpetrated looting, murder, incendiarism and other excesses with impunity, and practically the whole of the city lies in ruins. Foreign churches and firms are reported among the buildings destroyed or looted. All the foreign residents are said to have fled to Changsha on the 11th instant. A rumour has it that serious injuries were inflicted upon a foreign missionary.

Discovery of Nickel Bars.
In Seoul operations are going on to reconstruct the Policemen's Training Institute and on the 15th instant, when the ground, formerly the site of an old pond, was being levelled, over a dozen large nickel bars, each weighing about 25 kwan, were unearthed. These bars, it is reported, contain some percentage of gold and copper, and it is estimated that their value amounts to a considerable figure at present market prices. In the neighbourhood there formerly existed the Korean Government Mint, and according to a Seoul dispatch to the Mainichi, a considerable quantity of metal for making nickel coins was thrown into the pond at the time of the annexation of Korea to Japan. The dispatch quotes a Korean who served the Korean Mint for 20 years, as saying that the metal deposited in the pond consisted of about 50 or 60 bars, each weighing about 25 kwan, and about 35 bars of about 50 kwan each.

The Purchase of Titles.
Some time ago there was a debate in Parliament about the sale of titles as a means of adding to party funds. Lately a London music hall manager named Tozer was knighted; and while the public was still wondering why Mr. Oswald Stoll, the Australian, best-known and certainly most successful of music-hall magnates in England, supplied a possible answer:—"I wish to place on record that since the year 1908 I have been repeatedly approached with proposals which were to eventuate in a knighthood. In various cases \$10,000, \$12,000, and \$15,000 respectively were specifically named by different touts as the sum at which the matter could be carried through. Another proposal was that I should discount two bills, each for \$5,000, the bills not to be met should the honour be conferred before the due date." But the business, says an exchange ought to be put on a better basis. That one broker should be able to put the little matter through for \$10,000, C.O.D., while another asks \$15,000, indicates great lack of organization.

Japanese Destroyers in the Mediterranean.
The Japanese Navy Department published the following statement:—"The Japanese Squadron operating in the Mediterranean is constantly engaged in the duty of convoying Allied transports. On the 12th instant, while our destroyer flotilla was convoying a large number of Allied transports it discovered the wake caused by a fish-torpedo discharged by a hostile submarine, and immediately started an attack. Although steps were at the same time taken to put the transports under its charge out of danger, one of them was unfortunately torpedoed and sunk. A Japanese destroyer hastened to the rescue of those on board the vessel, and succeeded in saving all of them. Other destroyers which attacked the enemy submarine had finished the fighting and were returning to rejoin the transports, when they discovered the periscope of another hostile submarine and gave immediate chase. Good results are believed to have been obtained. The Japanese destroyer flotilla suffered no damage."

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THE JAPANESE PROBLEM.

Views of an Ex-Russian Diplomatist.

The following letter has been addressed to *Le Temps* by Mr. G. de Plancoc-Rostoff, ex-Plenipotentiary:—
Having devoted the main part of my diplomatic career to the affairs of the Far East, and particularly to those of Japan, where I have maintained relations of sincere friendship with her eminent statesmen, I recognise fully the greatness of the problem which presents itself to-day for Japan, and the enormous task which confronts her rulers. The difficulty of this task does not consist in the need of men, munitions of war, or even financial resources, nor even in the international situation, which might result from Japanese intervention, but entirely in the character of her people, who differ from those of Europe. The European nations waste a good deal of their strength in internal struggles for social and labour questions, etc. Their Governments have to use all their influence for smoothing discord, reconciling parties, arousing the patriotism of their people, and leading them along honourable paths. In Japan the position is exactly contrary. Socialist and labour questions have not yet arisen. Struggles of parties prevail there, but only as a sort of tournament or sport. In historical moments, all that disappears. The people are inflamed with a spirit of patriotism unanimous and intense, almost to fanaticism, which supports them under the greatest sacrifices and the greatest blows, if the chiefs do not exercise all their power and prestige, and through that unrivalled discipline which reigns in Japan, hold in check the patriotic spirit of the people, and bring it into line with their true interests.

When at the conference at Portsmouth, which terminated the Russo-Japanese War, we passed some entire days in deliberating upon the conditions of the peace. I could not help admiring the tact and perseverance with which our Japanese fellow-workers, Count Komura, Mr. Adachi, and Mr. Ochiai defended

the interests of Japan. In spite of the unquenchable courage of our chief representative, Count Witte, the Japanese finished by obtaining all that they hoped for, and even more. One might have expected that they would have been welcomed by their people in triumph, but, on the contrary, as soon as the results of the conference were known the Japanese people were highly dissatisfied. Meetings of protest were held and the delegates were censured for not having obtained the annexation of the Pacific coast and eastern Siberia, at least as far as Lake Baikal. The portraits of the delegates of the conference, which at that time were published in the newspapers and reviews, aroused universal anger, and I know of cases where in the schools these portraits were trampled on by the scholars. The Japanese delegates on their return to Tokyo had to change the hour and place of their disembarkation in order to escape a hostile crowd. The great meeting of indignation, which took place in the centre of Tokyo, in the Rikkyo Park, resembled an ocean in fury. According to information which has reached me from Japan, this people has not changed, and its patriotism at this grave hour has become extremely intense.

These are the elements which confront the Japanese Statesmen! One can readily see what a difficulty they have to-day to reconcile the heroic spirit of such a people with the ideals of President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Rufford. But, like experienced navigators who do not fear the tempest and are able to bring their ships to a safe harbour, I hope that the Japanese statesmen will find the means to reconcile their "realism" with the new ideals and with the role of true upholders of civilisation, which is entered to them for the first time in their history by the European Powers. They know well that Russia will not always slumber, that she will awaken one day like the famous hero of the Russian Epic, Ilya Mouronov, that she will arise in all her might to defend her historic territory. This view, amongst many other considerations, cannot fail to produce its influence.

What resources the above all is the knowledge that at the head

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WANTED.—A competent CHINESE OFFICE CLERK, graduate of local college preferred. Apply stating experience to, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha, (The Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.)

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of Foreign Affairs in Japan there is a man like Viscount Motono, whom I have known for twenty years, and who is, without doubt, one of the greatest statesmen in Japan. Educated in France, knowing thoroughly not only the French language, but also European civilisation in its best sense, he is, at the same time, a sincere Japanese patriot, and he is a man eminently fitted to assist the Emperor to solve the great problem in history for Japan—to cover herself in perpetuity with a new glory.

The Affairs of the Tasha Savings Bank.

Recently Mr. Kobayashi Shigero, managing director of the Tasha Savings Bank, Kameashima-cho 2-cho-me, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, was arrested on a charge of fraud connected with the issue of illegal bills amounting in value to some hundreds of thousands of yen. He is now under preliminary examination in the Tokyo Ohito Saibansho. On Thursday (18th instant) Mr. Kobayashi Teraji, the President of the bank, was also put under arrest on a charge of being implicated in the irregularities.

"GET BACK THE NECKLACE."

cried the Sultan

"OR ENTER MY HAREM."

EPISODE ONE

IN

"THE SEVEN PEARLS."

Tank Week Campaign.

The Far Eastern Tank Week Campaign is now under way. The challenge issued by Shanghai has already been taken up by Kobe, while advices have been received that Yokohama and Tokio are organising a "Tank" Hanko, always to the fore in these enterprises, expects to net a handsome amount for National War Bonds next month, with the assistance of the Shanghai Tank, which has been invited to visit the port.

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THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

WAR CHARITIES.

A MEETING of the European members of the General Committee of the War Charities will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. on FRIDAY 7th June, at 5.15 P.M.
Business:—To consider a suggestion for the stimulation of regular subscriptions to the Fund by inviting the corporation of the British Clubs in the Colony.

POSTPONEMENT OF MEETING.

THE MEETING OF MOTORISTS called for FRIDAY next is POSTPONED until FRIDAY, 14th June.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1918.

NOTICE.

M. R. A. NOWSARIWALLA takes over charge of our Firms' business here from this date, upon Mr. E. A. SOOLEMANJEE leaving the Colony shortly.

ABDOOLALLY EBRAHIM & CO.
79, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

HONGKONG JAPANESE MASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

WE beg to notify the Public that we, the undersigned, being proper and fully certificated Masseurs, have this day formed the above Massage Association.
Mr. U. SUGA 2 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. A. SUGA
Mrs. H. MORITA Duddell Street
Mr. T. TAKAYE
Mr. I. HONDA 24 Queen's Road Central
Mrs. S. HONDA

NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)			Contents in Square feet	Annual Rent	Use of Land
		ft.	in.	ft.			
1	Wai Yee Kowloon	40' 6"	0"	11' 6"	4773	66	Residential

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BIRTH.

At the Post Office Building, Hongkong, on the 6th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. T. Hynes, a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1918.

THE OFFER TO IRELAND.

Whatever else may be said of the offer to Ireland which Viscount French, in his capacity of Lord Lieutenant, has just made it must be said that it breathes a spirit of magnanimity and conciliation—a spirit in which it is transparent that England wishes for nothing more ardently in regard to Ireland than that amity and concord should exist between the two countries. All along such has been England's attitude towards Ireland, notwithstanding the acrimonious and hostile spirit which the Irish political agitators have shown towards England. Happily, it has always been plain that but for these agitators, who have been a curse to their country and the chief cause why it has not prospered as it might have done, the Irish question would long since have been settled. Time and time again measures have been introduced in the House of Commons which had as their object the praiseworthy desire of removing the incubus that lay so heavily upon Ireland, and time and time again have these conciliatory steps been utterly nullified by the recalcitrant attitude of Ireland's paid agitators, who have for so long doped their fellow-countrymen by deluding them as to the real feeling that existed in England for them. It was hoped that the Convention which recently met in Dublin and discussed the situation so thoroughly would be able to afford a solution to the difficulties. Such solution, however, was not forthcoming, and therefore because of that and for other reasons, it became imperative that such an offer as that now made by Ireland's new Lord Lieutenant should be made.

As already stated, it breathes the spirit of sweet conciliation and makes a bid for an end being brought to a squabble which has already lasted far too long. Viscount French's chief plea is to Ireland as an integral part of the British Empire. In this hour of supreme crisis, he calls upon the Irish as belonging to the United Kingdom, and to the Empire to do their duty as have other parts of the Empire. Those in Ireland still eligible for service are reminded of their duty to assist the many thousands of loyal sons of Ireland who have been and still are fighting, and whose ranks it is the duty of their fellow-countrymen to strengthen when necessary. Viscount French in his Proclamation puts into the form of an offer what might easily have been put in the form of a demand had prudence, doubtless aided by a clear comprehension of the Irish character, not deemed the former course the best. The successful consummation of the offer, it is rightly stated, will ensure that Ireland will play her part fully and freely in the world's struggle for liberty. Ireland is asked voluntarily to furnish a number of men required to establish an equitable ratio when compared with all the other parts of the Empire. Surely this is not asking too much of Irishmen, for, after all, they are but required to fall into line with Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen and the men from Overseas, all of whom have come forward in a manner worthy of the sons of the greatest Empire the world has ever known. Ireland is now given an opportunity to prove that she also realises her responsibilities to the Empire by furnishing fifty thousand recruits by next October.

It is a task that Irishmen if they would prove themselves worthy of the name of Britons and, rising superior to the political differences that have for far too long a time existed between themselves and England—differences, in fact, largely fanciful—can easily accomplish. These recruits are but wanted to replenish the Irish Divisions in the field, one and all of whom have done work, splendid in its loyalty to the Empire and worthy of Ireland's position as an integral part of that Empire. To-day Ireland is asked to continue her fine achievement by adding an additional fifty thousand recruits by a certain stipulated time and of supplementing that number by raising two to three thousand monthly in order to maintain the Irish Divisions. The age on the present appeal is fixed at 18 to 27 years, and should, therefore, accomplish its object without unduly hampering the industries of the country. Land will be available for those who serve and the recruiting will be in civilian hands. It is an eminently fair offer and Irishmen, as a body, sinking their political differences, will, it is devoutly to be hoped, prove themselves worthy of it as true sons of the Empire.

Brave Women of the War.

The announcement in the London Gazette, referred to in one of to-day's telegrams, to the effect that military medals have been awarded to five women nurses for bravery and devotion to duty will be received with universal approval. We read of the brutal attacks of the enemy on our casualty clearing stations and hospitals and, in our detestation of the Hunnish barbarity employed, are apt to overlook the splendid and courageous work of the many women engaged in them. It is therefore good to be reminded as we are now by the awards just made of deeds done by our women that will bear comparison with many of the bravest deeds of the war. That these women, many of whom have been very gently reared and, previous to the war, led sheltered lives of comparative solitude and inaction, should have proved to be so active, ready, and willing for the many and varied tasks that their new war-calling brought them, was not so surprising, but that, when emergency should arise, they should be willing (as the telegram states) to cross open and bomb-swept ground in each of help, is evidence of a courage and nobility of mind and contempt for death, for which few would have given them credit. Right nobly have the British women of all classes comforted themselves. All cannot receive awards, but all can and do receive the homage and the gratitude that they have so well merited.

Public Schools and the War.

The interesting little article which we received yesterday from an Old Cliftonian in Hongkong, and which we had pleasure in publishing in yesterday's issue, recalls to mind how truly great a part have the universities and public schools of the dear Motherland played in the stupendous struggle upon which we are still engaged. Oxford and Cambridge and, indeed, every university and public school in the United Kingdom have been denuded of practically every male student—undergraduates, young and old, rushing impetuously to the call of the Motherland in distress. To name is the call more clamorous than to those high-spirited youths, the best blood and the best bred of our land. In them is enshrined the sacred font of our noblest traditions, for they are the worthy sons of worthy sires, bearing names that stand high in our realm for great and noble actions. To record the deeds done by those splendid youths is not yet possible: suffice it therefore to say that what the men of Oxford and Cambridge have done has likewise been accomplished by the lads of Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Clifton, Marlborough, Wellington, and the many other noble schools of dear old England.

Merit Recognised.

The announcement contained in a recent telegram that His Majesty the King has instituted two new decorations in the Royal Air Service will give universal pleasure. The gallant part our airmen have played in this war has demanded that there should be some distinctive recognition of their services, and that they are to have these special decorations will be heartily welcomed, not only by the men themselves but by every other branch of the Service and by non-combatants who have appreciated to the full their splendidly courageous work in France and in the other theatres of war. What our airmen have accomplished in this war cannot be rated too highly. When one considers under what difficulties they have laboured, it is astounding what a tremendous value they have proved themselves to our armies in the field, and there is no doubt that so long as the war lasts they will continue to distinguish themselves. The British Air Service is acknowledged to be the best in the world, and the men who comprise it have demonstrated clearly that no work required of them is too dangerous or arduous for them to undertake. We may therefore be sure that a large number of the members of the Force will earn for themselves the distinction which His Majesty the King has now seen fit to institute.

DAY BY DAY.

WHEN A WOMAN REALLY HAS MORE SENSE THAN A MAN SHE USES SOME OF IT TO CONCEAL THE EFFECT FROM HIM.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow's anniversary is that of the capture of Messines Ridge in 1917.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2½d.

The Colony's Health.

During the twenty-four hours ended June 5, two fatal cases of bubonic plague were notified. Three cases of enteric fever, one of which proved fatal, and a non-fatal case of spotted fever have also been reported. The sufferers in all cases were Chinese.

A Kowloon Annoyance.

In the case of a hawker charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with crying his wares in a prohibited area, Inspector Gordon said that this class of man was a great nuisance at Kowloon. The Police were continually receiving complaints from people living in Humphrey's Buildings. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$1.

Students' Alleged Kidnapping.
At the Police Court this morning a Chinese student was charged on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood, with kidnapping a little boy from his home in a village, near Canton. The story for the prosecution was that defendant was a student at a Canton College, and one day disappeared taking the child with him. He was subsequently traced to an unoccupied house at Yau-ma, where he had hidden the child. His Worship committed him for trial.

Oblivion!

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Norwegian named Hans Tolleson, was charged with being drunk and inebriated in Pedder Street, last night. Sergeant Blackman said defendant was found by an Indian Constable lying in the road drunk. He had to be carried to the charge room. He was so drunk that it was difficult to get anything out of him whatever. Defendant said he was oblivious at the time. A fine of \$3 was inflicted.

Tribute to Civil Servants.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with snatching a gold ear-pick from a woman. Complainant said while she was walking in Tai Wong Street defendant came up from behind and snatched the article, ran away. The alarm was raised, and a Police Reservist named Thomas gave chase and succeeded in arresting defendant. The ear-pick was found in his pocket. Defendant denied the theft, saying he was in the employ of the Government and Government servants did not commit larcenies. His Worship put the case over until to-morrow.

Magistrate's Advice.

A little country boy, charged before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of two saws from a carpenter's shop, which had been more or less spoilt by fire, was soundly rebuked by the Magistrate for referring to foreigners as "Fan Kwai." His Worship told the boy that he and others came to live here and make money, and then abused the people, who enabled them to make the money. The young defendant did not appear to appreciate the little lecture, probably his years were too tender. He was fined \$5 for his offence.

JAPANESE FACTORY CONDITIONS.

The Japanese Government has issued regulations for the creation of a new office in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to make investigations as to ways and means of preventing accidents at factories and also in order to improve sanitary conditions. For the purposes of the new office an ordinary expenditure of ¥35,000 and an extraordinary expenditure of ¥22,000 are assigned. Members of the staff of the office will be appointed from among industrial experts, physicians and architects.

MODERN GUNNERY METHODS.

The Line of Fire.

Major C. J. O. Street, R.G.A. (Author of "With the Guns"), writes as follows:—

In the old days, when guns came into action in the open, they were directed on to their target by the simple process of aligning their sights upon it, in the same way that a rifle is aimed. While there have been many occasions in this war when such methods have been possible, conditions are usually such that the problem of laying the guns upon their target becomes far more complicated.

Under modern conditions of Artillery science, if a Battery were to come into action in the open, in view of the enemy's lines and within range of his guns, it would probably be destroyed before it had time to fire a single round. Batteries are therefore allotted positions, concealed from hostile observation both by air and ground. This means that from the position itself no part of the enemy's territory is visible, and therefore that none of the Battery's targets can be seen.

The Battery Commander is thus faced with the problem of directing his guns upon an invisible objective. His first step is to get a rough idea of the direction in which his emplacements must face, in order that the guns in them shall be able to cover that portion of the enemy's territory over which he will be expected to bring fire to bear. For this purpose he finds from his map the compass bearing of the centre of this zone from the Battery position, and then, with the aid of his instruments, places out his emplacements with their centre lines pointing on this bearing.

As soon as the emplacements are completed, the guns are run into them. The Battery Commander then selects any point in his zone, and proceeds to lay all his guns on this point, which will in future be his standard point. And it is just upon the exactitude with which he performs this operation that the accuracy of his future shooting depends.

There are many ways in which it can be done. Without entering too deeply into technical details, the main principles underlying two of them can be described, as being typical of the rest.

The first presupposes the existence of an accurate large-scale map, and the possibility of seeing from some point in or near the Battery position, an object of any kind, such as a spire or chimney, that can be identified upon the map. If these conditions obtain, the Battery Commander marks with a pin-point upon his map (i) the standard point in the enemy's territory, (ii) the conspicuous object and (iii) the point in the Battery position from which the latter can be seen. He then draws two lines, joining the third pin-point to the first and second respectively, and measures the angle that these two lines make with one another.

He next arms himself with a director, which is an instrument for measuring horizontal angles, and consists of a telescope capable of movement in a horizontal plane, and fitted with a scale graduated in degrees and minutes, by which such movement can be accurately measured, the whole being mounted on a tripod. He sets this instrument up at the point in the Battery position from which he can see the conspicuous object, and proceeds to lay off the angle he has already measured from the map. Suppose, for example, that he had found that the conspicuous object lay sixty-seven degrees thirty minutes to the right of the line joining the Battery to the standard point. He looks through the telescope and manipulates it until the conspicuous point is in the centre of its field. If now he swings it again in a left-handed direction, through sixty-seven degrees thirty minutes, the direction will be laid on the standard point. A subsequent simple operation is all that is necessary to point the guns in the same direction as the director.

VOLUNTEER MANOEUVRES.

Humorous Singapore Comment.

The semi-annual stunt which figures as the grand manoeuvres of the gallant Singapore Volunteers duly came off on Monday (says a *Singapore Free Press* correspondent on May 25) and provided the customary humorous incidents, including that in which the Commander of one side, unable to shake off the habits of his every day avocation of arresting all and sundry who look inimical to the Realm, succeeded in arresting a whole unit of the opposition and—in the general grief of all, including the arrested, who looked forward to a quiet morning in consequence—had to restore them to composure. This is one of the minor horrors of imitation war that even when Chance smiles on you by creating situations in which you are out of action at an early stage, a brutal and coarse minded High Staff immediately restores you to energetic action by ruling you in again.

At another time and place a detachment of the force which was pushing along the Cold Storage beat and F. and N. "scots," came up so far behind the rear guard that it was mistaken for the enemy in pursuit and was promptly and irretrievably wiped out. As it happened, this was the same lot that had been detained at an earlier stage, or so it is said, but even the annihilation of the theoretical machine gun fire proved insufficient to destroy the fighting capacity of this fine body of troops, and though dead many times over they marched forward defiantly and took their place in the scheme of things.

It was in another part of the field of action that the officer instructed the scout to climb a tree to spy the movements of the enemy. This scout was one of those people who are practically interested in rubber and when he descended to the earth his report was to the effect that there was "no die back within eight but a good deal of brown bast was showing up." The officer, knowing something of the matter himself, muttered a few remarks about pink eye and made a mental note to bar all planting enthusiasts in future from the scouting section of his forces.

The second method must be employed when no map is available and from no point near the Battery can a conspicuous point be seen. In this case the Battery Commander takes a director to some place (O) from which a point near the Battery (B) and a point in the enemy's line (T) can both be seen. He then measures the distance from O to B, and the angle between the lines from O to B and O to T with his director. By means of a range-finder, he finds the distance from O to T. He has now enough data to solve the triangle trigonometrically, and can find the angle between the lines from B to O and B to T, as well as the range from B to T. Going back to the Battery, he then proceeds, as in the first case, using the point O as his conspicuous point. Once his guns are laid upon this standard point, he can switch them on to any other point in his zone by the simple process of measuring the angle between the required point and the standard point, and traversing his guns through this angle. For this purpose the guns are fitted with a sight exactly similar in principle to the director.

The accuracy that can be obtained by these methods is very great. An experienced Battery Commander, from a carefully hidden position in the middle of a thick shrubbery, from which practically nothing can be seen, can lay out his line of fire, within a small fraction of a degree. One of the greatest satisfactions of a gunner's life is to go up to an Observation Post for the purpose of verifying his line of fire by actual shooting, and to see the first round fired from a new position fall within a few yards of the selected target.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The publication by the *Manchester Guardian* of the evidence given before the sub-Committee of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Government is taken exception to, we notice (says the *Japan Chronicle*) by the *N. C. Daily News*, which says that the interest attaching to the story is wholly negated by the indignation which all patriotic Britons must feel at the manner in which it has been made public, and the underhand stab contained at Mr. Lloyd George.

It will be remembered that the report of the evidence was given by the Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. Presumably the proceedings before the committee were not open to the public and therefore the correspondents had some private means of getting information. In common parlance he achieved a journalistic "scot," which may or may not mean he conferred a benefit on the public. Of course a good deal depends upon the accuracy of the information, but presumably the Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*—one of the most sober and trustworthy journals in England—is a journalist who realises his responsibilities and is alive to the reputation of the journal with which he is connected. As to the alleged stab in the back to Mr. Lloyd George, the correspondent having published one part of the evidence had certainly no right to suppress other parts, and in any case the statement that it was only with reluctance that the British Premier connected to Austria's offer being rejected reflects more honour than shame on him.

Mr. Lloyd George, whether by his speeches or his actions, has created the impression that he is a "bitter-ender," that he still hankers after the "knockout blow" and is inclined to spare all peace efforts even before they are made. The *Manchester Guardian's* Paris correspondent shows that he has another side, unfortunately only for private use. That he should hesitate to throw over Austria's peace terms is natural and creditable; they practically granted all that Britain entered the war for, and would have left her with as true a victory as ever can be attained on the battlefield without the bitter feeling following such a victory. Only one country stood in the way of the conclusion of peace, and this for a reason which has no connection with the initial causes of the war.

As for the reasons leading the *Manchester Guardian* to publish the report, we take it that they are in connection with that campaign against secret diplomacy which somehow seems to have lately lost its force, though at one time promising to put diplomacy on a sounder footing. The Russian Government did a great deal of good by publishing a large number of the secret documents in the Russian archives. They proved that, however much control the people of Europe have over their domestic affairs, they have no control over the country's foreign policy, and they seem to show that there will be very little chance of attaining a world peace until the poison of secret diplomacy is eliminated.

It is not generally known that so far back as the beginning of the last century an American, by name Fulton, invented a submarine, which the British Government tried to suppress. This action was perfectly logical, for the submarine since its inception has always been regarded as the weapon of the weaker Powers. To have encouraged its development and use, therefore, would have placed every maritime State on a naval equality with ourselves. Nevertheless, we did later on build a few submarine vessels. They were considered as useful only for harbour defence work, thus releasing ships built for that special purpose.

COMPANY MEETING.

Gande, Price and Co., Ltd.

(VERBATIM).

The eleventh ordinary annual meeting of Messrs. Gande, Price and Co., Ltd., was held to-day at noon at the offices of the Company, Queen's Road Central. Mr. Chan Kai Ming presided and there were also present the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Messrs. S. C. Pank, Lau Po-wing, (directors) O. Bond (Manager and Secretary), J. J. Blake, J. H. Oxberry, M. A. Raszak, Chow Tong-sang and Chan Uo-mun (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, As it is past the hour for which this Meeting has been called, and there being a quorum present, I will ask the Secretary to read the notice convening the Meeting.

The Secretary having read the notice,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, as the report and statements of account for the year ending 1917 have been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read. You will see by the report in your possession the net profit for the year is \$24,377.77, which must be very gratifying to the shareholders as it enables us to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. besides placing \$6,000 to general reserve fund and carrying the balance to next year's account. You will also see by the balance sheet that we started the year with a debit balance of \$4,296.75. I am pleased to be able to state that this amount has been wiped off and we are now in that proud position which we have been striving hard for years to be, that is, of being able to once again pay the shareholders a dividend. You will note that our stock on hand and in transit amounts to over \$180,000, a slight decrease on the previous year, but we should consider ourselves very fortunate in having this stock, as prices are daily increasing and the exportation of wines and spirits from any country is at present very doubtful owing to restrictions now in force. During the past year business has naturally decreased, and we have been very much handicapped owing to supplies not coming forward, but I am pleased to state that although our stock has been depleted on many occasions, we have been able to meet almost all our demands and unless exceptional circumstances arise we shall still be able to supply our clients as heretofore.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I think we should be satisfied with the year's working, and I trust that our next balance sheet will show equally good results, if not better. Our thanks are due to the staff for the manner in which they have worked, and it is mainly due to their efforts that we have at last been able to declare a dividend. I have much pleasure in proposing the adoption of the report and statements of account.

Mr. Blake:—I have much pleasure in seconding, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman:—The report and statements of accounts has now been proposed and seconded and are now before the meeting for discussion. There being no discussion, I shall put the resolution to the meeting. It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Blake that the report and statement of accounts for 1917 be adopted. Those who are in favour will you please signify in the usual manner. Against? Carried unanimously. The next question, gentlemen, is the re-election of directors. According to the Articles of Association, I resign from the Board but being eligible offer myself for re-election.

Mr. Bond:—Gentlemen, I beg to propose that Mr. Chan Kai Ming be re-elected to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Oxberry:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—It is proposed by Mr. Bond and seconded by Mr. Oxberry, that I be re-elected a director of this Company. Those in favour kindly put up their hands. Against? Carried unanimously. The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak

UNION CHURCH LADIES' WORKING PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church has, during May, dispatched two cases containing the following:—58 rolled bandages, 24 many tail bandages, 29 eye bandages, 29 pyjama suits, 13 vests, 16 pairs bed socks, 54 pairs socks, 5 pairs slippers, 30 hold all bags, 75 milk covers, 21 hospital squares, 8 mosquito nets, 48 shirts, 12 mops, 18 helmets, 10 surgical caps, 26 packs of cards, 48 handkerchiefs, 24 scrubbers.

The following letter has been received:—

B.A.M.O. Mess,
2nd Eastern General Hospital,
Dyke Road, Brighton,
27, 3, 18.

Dear Madam,

Your kind letter was sent to me here as I came home on leave and obtained permission not to return to Egypt having been away from England so long. I wrote off at once and asked my assistants in Cairo, to take over the things, give them to the hospital and to tell the O. C. and Matron to be sure and write and thank you and I hope this has been done before this. I am ever so much obliged to you for your kindness in sending things to Egypt for the wounded and hope you will still continue to do so—the 27th Genl. Hospital, Abheisa, Cairo or the Nether Military Hospital, Cairo, will always be delighted to get gifts and they will I know always let you know of the safe arrival. It is always best to address the parcels to the O. C.

Again thanking you and the ladies very much indeed.

Believe me,
Sincerely yours,
(Sd) F. C. GORDON HALL.

As a result of the Jumble Sale, held on May 1st, a draft for \$33.20 was sent to the National Orphan Home of Scotland, Bridge of Weir. The Committee desires to thank all those who helped by sending clothing and other gifts to the Sale.

Firing the Mid-day Gun.

On Monday (20th ultimo) at mid-day, when some students of the Normal School at Saga were about to disperse after gymnastic exercises, one of them suddenly fell to the ground with a scream simultaneously with the firing of the mid-day gun from the meteorological observatory adjoining the school. The boy was immediately taken to hospital, where a stone was extracted from his thigh. It is believed that the stone had somehow got into the gun, which was carelessly fired. Though the boy was seriously injured, it is expected that he will recover.

has been invited and has accepted a seat on the directorate of this Company. It would be useless for me to expound this gentleman's sterling business qualities, for they are well-known. I think we should congratulate ourselves on securing such a valuable member. His appointment requires confirmation. I propose that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak as director be confirmed.

Mr. Raszak:—I have pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by myself and seconded by Mr. Raszak that the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak as director be confirmed. Those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously. The next question is the election of auditors.

Mr. Pank:—I beg to propose that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of this firm at a fee to be decided by the directors for the ensuing year. Those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready.

Mr. Lau Po-wing:—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The Chairman:—It has been proposed by Mr. Pank and seconded by Mr. Lau Po-wing that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of this firm at a fee to be decided by the directors for the ensuing year. Those in favour? Against? Carried unanimously. Thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants are now ready.

ORGIE OF DIVORCES IN ENGLAND.

500 Cases Before Divorce Court.

Taster Law Sittings, which opened recently, promised a deluge of divorces. Over 500 petitions have been entered, in which the petitioners will have a walk-over to matrimonial freedom providing they are able to prove their case to the satisfaction of the Court, for judges are even more exacting in regard to proper proof in undefended suits than in those which are contested. An illustration of this was furnished during the hearing of a case in the last week of the term before Easter, when one of the ablest counsel presented a case for divorce, and called evidence which he considered of sufficient strength to establish his case, but was bluntly told by the judge that he did not believe any misconduct had been committed. That the parties had gone to a certain hotel and taken rooms was in evidence; where it fell short was in the lack of proof that they even stayed together at all. The case may yet be easy of proving, but Mr. Justice Horridge requires proof of the strictest kind, as he does in the most simple of cases.

The Easter sittings, says a London paper, will be marked by absence from the list of both a special and common jury cases. The object is to give the Judge a freer hand to deal with the vast accumulation of undefended suits, and to make headway with the defended suits, set down for hearing before the Court itself.

These two lists make up a considerable volume of work, and unless Mr. Justice Hill can come to the assistance of his "brother" Horridge, the energies of a single judge will be severely taxed during the ensuing weeks. The last-named judge is now indefatigably at grips with the undefended petitions, and dealing with them at his usual thirty-a-day rate, will soon make inroads into the 500 odd. Probably seven clear days will be occupied in this clearance; then defended cases will be taken, and as soon as the 50 or 70 are wiped out, the judge will make further progress with the undefended list. In all there are 508 causes down for trial, 505 of which are undefended divorce petitions, husbands averaging something like 3 to 1 as complainants. A unusual feature which has been much emphasised since the war started are "children's" petitions. There are three in the present list.

being brought by their guardians—one husband suing to have his marriage annulled, another for a divorce, and a wife's suit for divorce. A judicial separation is being sought by Mrs. Mary Cannon (formerly wife of Sir James Barrie) against her husband, Mr. Gilbert Cannon, the author. Sir Coleridge Arthur Fitzroy Kennard, well known in diplomatic circles, is respondent to an undefended divorce petition of Lady Dorothy Kennard. The contested causes number 62, only eleven of the issues arising being apart from matrimonial disputes. Of the latter, the Hon. G. D. Yorke has filed a petition against the Hon. A. E. F. Yorke. Among a score of actions part heard is one concerning the alleged last will of a young soldier, Morgan S. Williams. While residing with the Rev. William Henry Nixon, at Winter, Derbyshire, it was stated Mr. Williams made a will in favour of the clergyman's daughter. In 1916, however, he told a solicitor, he desired to leave his property of considerable value to another lady, Miss May Prince, with whom he was in love. He proposed to her later, and was rejected, Miss Prince saying she could never be more to him than a friend. Subsequently Mr. Williams joined the Army, and made the last alleged will just before going through his gas test. He died of pneumonia. The question is whether the will in favour of Miss Prince is good.

Transferred.
Mr. G. A. Chadwick, manager of Butterfield and Swire's Dairies branch office, has been transferred to Wuhu, China. Mr. R. Denniston has been named as his successor.

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY LIMITED.

The business of the manufacture and sale of ice and the business of cold storage hitherto carried on by the Hongkong Ice Company Limited has been acquired and will in future be carried on by the Dairy Farm Company Limited. Consequent upon such acquisition the name of the Dairy Farm Company Limited has been duly changed to "THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED" and its business will in future be carried on under the new name.

M. MANUK.

Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SCENE AT A REGIMENTAL BANQUET.

Collision Between Officers.

A serious affair is reported from Kyushu. General Izuchi is now inspecting the barracks there and on the 14th ultimo after a review of the 54th infantry regiment at Miyakonojo the officers of the regiment held a banquet. The festivities were in full swing when the company was disturbed by a controversy which arose between Captain Matsuda Keisuke and Lieut. Colonel Takasano Takichi, two officers of the regiment. The quarrel went to such lengths that finally Captain Matsuda seized a knife and made an attack on the other officer and others who tried to intervene. Presumably he was finally restrained, though the report does not say so. The matter is now engaging the attention of the gendarmerie.

TEETHING TIME
A TIME OF WORRY.

When baby is teething is a time of worry to most mothers. Baby's little gums become swollen and tender; he is cross; does not sleep well; is troubled with constipation, colic or diarrhoea, and sometimes even convulsions seize him. During this period nothing can equal the use of Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. They regulate the bowels and stomach and make the teething so easy that the mother scarcely realizes baby is getting his teeth. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Arthur Archibald, New Town, Nova Scotia, writes: "I used Baby's Own Tablets when baby was getting his teeth and I found them an excellent medicine." The Tablets are sold by chemists, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.



When you find that you are getting in the habit of worrying unnecessarily about your work, that the daily grind is wearing out your nerves, it is time to bring yourself to a sudden stop. You are facing a nervous breakdown. Don't pride yourself that you can keep up through will power alone. Nervousness cannot be willed away. You must get rid of the cause. There is only one thing to do and that is to build up your blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills enable the blood to carry to the weakened nerves the nourishment that they need and have proved of the greatest benefit in even severe nervous disorders. Begin your cure to-day.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all druggists, also sent post free, 1 bottle \$1.50, 6 for \$8. by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

SUMMER SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY notified that on and from MONDAY, June 10th, several important alterations will be made in the time table.

Time tables will be available on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, and may be had on application at all stations and at the Head Offices, Kowloon and Canton.

By Order.

H. P. WINSLOW.

Manager.

British Section.

WEN TEH CHANG.

Managing Director.

Chinese Section.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—PEARL THREAD NECKLACE. Apply from 12 to 3 p.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Room 66, King Edward Hotel.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

TOMBOLA COMPETITION—ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATIONS, 1918.

THE date up to which prizes won by TOMBOLA tickets can be obtained has been extended to NOON, 14th June, 1918. Prizes unclaimed after this date will be sold and the proceeds given to the funds for which the TOMBOLA was organized.

P. H. HOLYOAK.

President.

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY notified that, on and after the 7th instant, the supply of water by house-services will be restored in the Rider Main Districts.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority,
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 6th June, 1918.

"GET BACK THE NECKLACE."

cried the Sultan

"OR ENTER MY HAREM."

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IN

"THE SEVEN PEARLS."

"AERTEX"
The original
CELLULAR.
We have now a full stock of
UNDERWEAR
From \$2.00 per garment.
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WHITE and STRIPED
From \$6.00 per suit.
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TELEPHONE 346

We have now a full stock of
RAINCOATS
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THE LIGHTEST COAT MADE.
(Weight about one pound)
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CELEBRATED SWEETENED
LEMON SQUASH
CORDIAL.
PRESERVATISED
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Price per doz. Quarts. \$13.50
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P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon:-

S.S. "COLOMBIA"	June 19th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	July 17th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 14th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-

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Telephone No. 141.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration as follows:-

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* Kanagawa Maru T. 12,500	[SATUR., 22nd June, at 11 a.m.]
	* Mishima Maru T. 16,000	[SATUR., 22nd June, at 11 a.m.]
	* Nikko Maru T. 9,600	[SATUR., 15th June, at 11 a.m.]
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	* Aki Maru T. 12,500	[SAT., 20th, July, at 11 a.m.]
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		

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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong:-

* Fushimi Maru	TUES., 11th June, at 11 a.m.
* Kashima Maru	THUR., 20th June, at 11 a.m.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	10th June.
YENYO MARU	22,000	22nd June.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	15th July.
KORYO MARU	18,000	15th Aug.

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THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
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SHIPPING

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	8th June at 3 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Liangchow	8th June at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	11th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	13th June at 3 p.m.
TIENHSIN	Hulchow	15th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Regular Fortnightly Service between
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijpanas	Java	in port	5th June	Java
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"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 2 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	FRI., 7th June at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgkins	Tues., 11th June at noon.

* Calling at Amoy Passengers only.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.-Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Sat., 8th June at 7 a.m.
TIENHSIN	Chipsing	Sun., 9th June at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Wed., 12th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Thur., 13th June at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Wed., 19th June at 3 p.m.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.-Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.-A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessel with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.-Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.-One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken & through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Data.

TIENHSIN LINE.-A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wafang and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce, on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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SHIPPING NEWS

Settlement of Shipyard Disputes.

Representatives of the Shipyard Trade Unions and the Shipbuilders Employers' Federation met Lord Pirrie, Controller-General of Merchant Shipbuilding, at the Admiralty, recently. The plans for the settlement of trade differences by local committees in shipyards were discussed. It was agreed that where possible all differences are to be settled in the yard in which the dispute arises by the usual trade machinery, and that Government intervention shall only take place in the event of the parties agreeing that this is likely to effect a settlement.

Ship Freights to France.

The Coal Exports Committee and the Shipping Section of the Swansea Chamber of Commerce held a meeting recently to consider the basis of the sailing-ship freights as against the Government schedule, which was, the sailing owners contend, not sufficient. It was decided after full discussion to urge that the basis should be the same as that adopted by the Cardiff Chamber, viz., 90s to Cherbourg, and others in proportion. The Government's schedule to Cherbourg is 65s 3d. It was urged that the Government's schedule does not provide for a satisfactory working margin.

Shipowners' Staffs and Exemption.

A meeting of representatives of South Wales shipowners with Major Roberts and Mr. Buchanan representatives of the department of National Service for Wales, took place at Cardiff, recently, with the object of putting into operation the scheme proposed by the Director of National Service whereby regional committees will be set whose function it will be to recommend or otherwise the exemption from military service of shipowners, shipmanagers, and their technical and clerical staffs. "Regional committees" will be formed which, in the case of shipowners, managers and their staffs and of port authorities and their staffs, will supersede the functions of the tribunals. These regional committees will be composed of an equal number of representatives of shipowners, port authorities and officials of the Department of National Service. By this means a special tribunal will be constituted, whose expert knowledge of trade and local conditions will ensure the maximum of efficiency in the selection of men for the army without impairing trade. The method is one which will commend itself to all, especially to applicants who will receive more consideration at the hands of a regional committee possessing expert knowledge than was the case with tribunals the members of whom might possibly have lacked that special knowledge of the trade which is essential in the endeavour to comb out without destroying the efficiency of vital businesses. It was decided that the Regional Committee should be centred at Cardiff and would be composed of two shipowners, two representatives of the port authorities (i.e., dock companies), and four representatives of the Department of National Service. A panel of six shipowners will be formed to draw upon in case of absence of any members but only two will sit. As regards Swansea, a sub-committee composed of one shipowner, one representative of the port authority, and two representatives of the Department of National Service, will be formed; while the sub-committee of Newport will be constituted in the same manner. The shipowners' representatives intimated that the Military and National Service Authorities could be assured of their hearty co-operation, and were entirely in their hands and at their disposal.

"GET BACK
THE NECKLACE"cried the Sultan
"OR ENTER
MY HAREM."

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THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

TO-DAY'S COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Several Important Amendments Passed.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held this afternoon, further consideration was given to the local Conscription Bill. The Bill was presented for its second reading, and copies of the Bill laid on the table contained a number of suggested amendments.

Several of the suggested amendments were of only a minor character, but the following is a summary of the more principal ones:—

In every case the age of forty has been substituted for forty-one.

Medical examination was covered by the following new clause:—“(1) It shall be lawful for the Proper Authority, at any time or times, to order any male British subject of or over the age of eighteen years, who shall not have attained the age of forty years before the commencement of this Ordinance, to attend at such time and place as may be specified in the said order and there to submit himself to be medically examined for the purposes of this Ordinance.”

“(2) If any such British subject without lawful excuse fails to comply with any such order as is referred to in this section, he shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.”

The temporary exemption on the ground of exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position is now six months instead of four months.

On the question of publishing enrolment lists it is now provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor to omit from such Enrolment Lists, the name of any person who before the first day of May, 1918, applied to the Military Service Commission for permission to volunteer for active service outside the Colony.

Several other amendments were suggested in the new draft Bill.

His Excellency opened the discussion on the Bill by making a preliminary statement on the question of providing separation allowances. He pointed out that it was not competent for the local Government to provide funds for such allowances under the Bill without sanction from Home and also said that the circumstances of individual cases would vary very much. At the last meeting the Government said that it would be prepared to deal sympathetically with the matter, for it realized that where the State availed itself of a man's services it should make some adequate provision for the maintenance of his wife and children. It was also prepared to insure single men. Last evening the following telegram was sent to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

“Your telegram May 20th. It is essential that provision should be made from public funds for wives and families of men conscripted under bill now before Legislative Council for period of such men's service. Proposed to grant in the Colony \$200 per month to each wife and \$25 per month for each child under following years of age—16 for boys and 20 girls—as minimum with addition in special cases put forward by Tribunal in addition to separation allowances payable under army regulations. Cases probably will not be numerous. Allowances paid outside the Colony should be \$20 per month and \$2.10a respectively. It is proposed also to insure each man's life for \$2,000 if married, and \$1,000 if single apart from any military pension. Unofficial members of Legislative Council unanimously concur in these proposals. Should be glad to have your approval of them.—May.”

His Excellency also referred to the case of the men who had previously volunteered their services under the Military Service Commission and who might now be called for service saying that they would be given an opportunity of proceeding home with second class passages or staying under the provisions of

this Bill and enjoying its financial privileges. He also said that men of the civil service who had gone on service and who had been exceptionally well treated as regards their pay would in future be treated in exactly the same way as men conscripted under this Bill. His Excellency proceeded to read extracts from a memorandum on the subject of providing for dependents at Home.

In moving the second reading, the Hon. Attorney General made a lengthy speech, pointing out that it was the great Imperial necessity which had made the Bill necessary. The Chamber of Commerce had asked the Government to introduce such a Bill and this was a real attempt to find more men for the Army. Only 11,000 men would be affected at present, that was men who were actually fit for the front line. That was all the military authorities required at present from Hongkong. The age limit at Home until recently was 41, but in accordance with the terms of the telegram received here the fortieth birthday was being taken as the age. It was the intention of calling up every man between the ages of 40 and 48 who was physically fit and there was going to be no such thing as selection. He went on to speak of the standards to be applied for exemption on the grounds of Imperial interest and essential interests of the Colony. He stated that essential interests of the Colony did not mean keeping up the interests at their present level, and the Bill might entail the lessening of some businesses, and even the closing of small one-man businesses—if they were not essential to the Colony as an Imperial asset. He went on to deal with other interesting points, concluding by hoping that the men who would be taken would uphold the high traditions of the service.

Mr. Pollock briefly addressed the Council, dealing with the question of the allowance. He hoped that fares would be paid for those dependents who wished to go outside the Colony to live and also that periodical calls such as rent and possibly interest on mortgages would be looked after for them. He understood that the third reading of the Bill would be coming up on Monday next and he hoped that any member of the public who thought that some vital point had been overlooked would either communicate with the Government or the unofficial members before that time.

Mr. Holyoak, in the course of an address, thought that a man who had the option of going home for service should also come under the financial privileges of this Bill, and also hoped that the men sent would not be left to do garrison duty in India or anywhere else, for if they were only to do that they could do it in Hongkong and do their business as well. On the question of repatriation he hoped that the men taken away from here would be sent back as soon after the war as possible.

His Excellency made reply to the points raised, saying that it was best known to the military authorities what would be the best use to put the men to, but if it were so wished he would make representations on that matter.

The Bill was then considered stage by stage in Committee, and several amendments were passed, including those detailed at the head of this report. There was a discussion on the point as to whether a member of the Executive Council should be appointed on the Tribunal, but after a while this clause was left over until the next meeting. Mr. Pollock also pressed for the temporary exemption to be extended to nine months instead of six months. This was opposed by the Government and a division resulted in the proposal being defeated by the official majority.

The Bill having passed through its Committee stage the Council was adjourned until Monday, when the Bill will come on for its final stages.

Crime Increasing in Prussia.
Want causes crime. The Prussian Minister of Railways says that losses by theft from Prussian freight trains in 1917 were more than \$2,800,000. In the last pre-war year thefts were less than \$200,000.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business at this Afternoon's Meeting.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon, when those present were:—

H. E. the Governor, (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.),
H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops, (Major-General F. Ventral),
The Hon. Mr. C. Severn O.M.G., Colonial Secretary,
The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General,
The Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer,
The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, O.M.G., Director of Public Works,
The Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs,
The Hon. Mr. C. Mc-Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police,
The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim,
The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C.,
The Hon. Mr. D. Landale,
The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak,
The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook,
Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, (Clerk of Councils).

The Supply Water.

Pursuant to notice the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak asked:—“With reference to the statement made by the Director of Public Works on the 30th May regarding the Taitum Tak pumping engine, will the contractors be held responsible for the defects in these engines?”

The reply was as follows:—

“The pumping plant has not yet been taken over by the Government, and the contractors are responsible for the defects in the engines. The question of the infliction of a penalty on the contractors for failing to complete and hand over the pumping plant within the contract time was referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 27th. February with a request that the matter might be submitted to the Consulting Engineers.”

The Hon. Mr. David Landale asked:—

1.—Were any steps taken to approach any of the local Engineering Firms with a view to their repairing or replacing the damaged cylinder referred to by the Director of Public Works in his statement at the meeting of the Council held on the 30th May regarding the outfallment of the water supply?

2.—If no such steps were taken why were they not taken?

The reply was as follows:—No such steps were taken because the contractors were and are under obligation to erect the engines and to run them under certain specified trials before handing them over to the Government. As the contractors' representative, who was in charge of the matter, did not apparently deem it advisable to approach local engineering firms, any direct interference in the matter on the part of the Government might have led to a repudiation of liability on the part of the contractors, but the following telegram was sent to the Crown Agents on the 11th. October, 1917.

My telegram 23rd. March. Pumping plant urgently required for duty. Dyer sick. Suggest that Simpsons entrust completion of erection and trials to Dock Company or make other arrangements.

The Crown Agents replied that the contractors were arranging for their Shanghai agent to visit Hongkong.

Financial.

The following minute, recommended by H. E. the Governor, was referred to the Finance Committee and subsequently approved:—

A sum of \$600 in aid of the vote Crown Solicitor's Office, other Charges, Extra Legal Expenses.

Terror to Brigands.

We learn that the Chief of the Police Detective Bureau, at Vladivostok, who was a terror to brigands, has encountered wounds received in the execution of his duty several days ago.—Chien Chien.

THE FALLEN MADONNA.

(By J. C. Arnold in the Daily News.)

The leaning statue of the Madonna on the broken tower of Albert has fallen. There used to be a tradition among the British soldiery that when the statue fell, the end of the war would be in sight. Of all the spots on the Somme area retaken by the Germans, there is surely none of more pathetic memory than Albert. The statue of the Madonna and Child hanging like suppliants for mercy from the lofty tower was almost a permanent landmark, and was known by everyone who has fought on the Somme.

In the old days before July, 1916, the English lines lay about a mile east of the town. Every battalion that marched up to the trenches passed beneath the hanging statue. The road to Bapaume stretched straight as an arrow almost from the base of the church, and led up through Avoca Valley to the baleful ridge of La Boisselle. On the right and left of the wood lay the two redoubts known by the Irish names of Aisne and Tara. It was from Tara—that on July 1st, the anniversary of the Boyne, the Tyrone Irish Brigade advanced to assault the front German trenches. Less than a mile further on they broke like spray on the slopes of La Boisselle, and added another bloodstained gage to the roll of Ireland's honour.

Many a day before the great push began I spent in wandering among the ruins of Albert. Somewhere the sad figure of the falling Madonna seemed to cast its shadow over every spot in the town. In the house where we were billeted, hard by the children's toys still lay scattered about the nursery. Old family letters filled the drawers of the bureau in the salon. Ribbons and women's waists were folded in the wardrobes, or lay strewn in disarray in the bedrooms. One day, in the course of my wanderings, I rummaged through a notary's office beside the church. The ledgers and dossiers were half smothered in bricks and debris. In the papers that the clerk had left on the table was material for a marriage settlement, a “protes verbal” peeped out of a broken desk. War had entered suddenly, like a thief in the night, into the lawyer's office, and as always happens, law had given place to arms.

Dernancourt, where, according to the papers, there has been epic fighting, was a village about two kilometres to the south of Albert. It was into Dernancourt that the first walking cases from the Somme battle came. I shall never forget the sight of the road on that eventful day. Towards noon the first trickles of the torrent began to stream in. Halting and limping, on ambulances, on farm carts, and on wheelbarrows, the wounded struggled alone. An old battery horse, with a shrapnel gash in his shoulder, kept pace with a gannet whose knee was splintered by a bullet. Little groups of muddied and blood-stained humanity gave mutual support to one another. They talked like ships against the wind until the desired station was reached. The billiard used by the R.A.M.C. was soon filled to overflowing, and the church doors were flung open. The halt, the maimed, and the blind crept into the aisles, and the living sacrifices of broken bodies were laid thick around the altar. The church for once had claimed her own.

After a comparatively long period of peace Dernancourt has once more been the scene of battle. I wonder if the same places, or all that is left of them, have again been commandeered to receive the spent and the fallen. But Albert has suffered even a worse fate. Twice before those early days had her cobbled streets already echoed to the tread of German feet, and twice had the invading battalions marched beneath the outstretched arms of the weeping Virgin. Now once again the Madonna, like the Palladium of old, has been made a captive of the enemy's spear. Much has she suffered, but no one doubts that the day of her final deliverance will be at hand.

THE CENSORSHIP.

Case Against the “Hongkong Telegraph.”

At the Police Court this afternoon Mr. G. W. C. Burnett was summoned, on remand, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with contravening the Censorship Regulations on May 11.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and the defence was represented by Mr. R. W. Looker. Col. Mayhew said the ships mentioned in the paragraph complained of were two of His Majesty's Naval ships. The paragraph in question purported to give information as to the movement and description of those ships. No authority was either asked for or given. One of his duties was a Naval Censor.

By Mr. Looker: The two ships passed through here on their way to Shanghai and on stayed about a fortnight and the other rather less. While here they lay in the Dockyard. He did not know where they lay on arrival at Shanghai. As Censor he was acting as deputy to the General. There were regulations and public enactments for Censorship, but he could not quote them off-hand. In carrying out his censorship duties he did so in accordance with local enactments. Those were the ones he acted under so far as this case went. So far as this case went he considered this paragraph in the light of contravening the Censorship Regulations. As to whether he considered it from the point of view of the Defence of the Realm or of local interests, he was not concerned, because he considered it from the point of view of the Regulations only. He knew the paper *Shipping and Engineering* (a copy of which was produced), but beyond knowing it was published in Shanghai he knew nothing more. He knew of the *N. O. Daily News*, and knew it had a very wide circulation in China.

His Worship: Is there a censorship in Shanghai?

Witness: I don't think there can be in view of this.

In answer to further questions, witness said he knew of the *Shanghai Mercury*. He did not carry out any Censorship of newspapers which arrived in the Colony. When he first saw the *Telegraph* in May, he did not know the paragraph had been published in any other newspaper. The proceedings were initiated by direction of the late Commotors.

In answer to Mr. Looker as to whether in his opinion the paragraph would prove prejudicial to the Colony or the Empire, witness said he did not think that was a question for him to decide. The Governor made certain regulations and he supposed they were meant to be carried out.

Pressed by his Worship, witness said he certainly did not think the paragraph would be prejudicial to the safety of the Colony or the Empire.

Mr. Wakeman:—That is the opinion of Col. Mayhew, not the opinion of the Governor.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

In his statement for the defence, Mr. Looker said they had pleaded not guilty to the summons because the offence which had been committed was so slight and merely technical that a very nominal fine would be sufficient. There was no desire on their part to infringe in any way Censorship Regulations. The newspapers were as animated as anyone in the desire to see that nothing should be published which should in any way affect the safety of the Colony or the Empire or the prosecution of the war. The war had been going on for a very long time now, and it was not until recently that there were any Press Censorship Regulations. It was greatly to the credit of the newspapers that none of them had been brought before the Court for publishing anything which was really material. They had quantities of information at their disposal which they were at times under great temptation to publish. A great deal of this information would be of absorbing public interest, but they had refrained consistently from doing so, not because of the cen-

sequences of the law so much as from really patriotic motives. So far as he was aware they had never, except in particular instances, had any general direction as to what they should publish and what they should not. The newspapers used their own discretion and they used their discretion in a very proper way. From time to time they had discussion with the authorities as to what they should publish and sometimes they did not always see eye to eye, but they always gave the authorities credit for having good reason for what they did, and the newspapers never sought to hinder them. These regulations were introduced and had of course governed the question of what should be published. It seemed to him as if hitherto they had been rather looked at as Defence of the Realm Regulations, which there were not, instead of Defence of the Colony Regulations, which they were. In the original Order in Council published in the *Gazette* on August 5, 1914, there was nothing either by word or preamble or recital to indicate the purpose for which these Regulations were made, but he thought from a perusal of them that they were Regulations made for the Colony. They found the phrase “In the Colony” constantly recurring throughout. He thought there should be an inspection of newspapers which came into the Colony and the local newspapers given some idea as to what items they should not print. He thought some such steps should be taken in fairness to the newspapers.

Mr. A. Hicks, Editor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, said newspapers were received and gone through to see if they contained items of local interest. The sub-editor did this, and they were then passed on to witness who made a final selection. When he saw this particular paragraph he knew it had been published at Shanghai, and that the ships had passed through Hongkong. Of his own knowledge he knew they had arrived at Shanghai. He had heard for what purpose the vessels were intended to be used. When he was in Shanghai he saw one of the vessels moored off the Bund. When he was in Shanghai he saw large numbers of enemy subjects. The censorship Regulations certainly occurred to him when he read the paragraph and he decided he could not safely publish it. He did not submit the paragraph to Mr. Burnett. The final decision of what news should be used rested with himself. A final proof containing this paragraph was submitted to Mr. Burnett and insisted by him. This was done as Mr. Burnett was the publisher.

Mr. Looker closed by saying that from a common-sense point of view he thought Mr. Hicks was justified in publishing this paragraph. Mr. Wakeman said that breaches of the Censorship Regulations caused a great deal of trouble to the Authorities. He did not say that in this instance any harm was done, but at the same time, serious consequences might have been caused. His Worship said he would give his decision at a later date.

Epidemic in Barracks.

A private in the 15th Regiment at Kokufu, China, prefecture, suddenly became ill with high fever on the 18th ultimo and died on the evening of the 19th instant. The exact nature of the disease is not yet known, but up to Monday 20th a dozen cases had been reported in the same regiment and it is feared that it is cerebro-spinal meningitis. The authorities have prohibited the soldiers from going out of the barrack compound for the time being.

NOTICE.

WE have appointed, as from 1st June, 1918, Messrs. PATELL & CO., our Sole Agents in Canton and the West River Districts for the sale of our ICE. THE DAIRY FARM ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st June, 1918.

AVIATOR'S VICTORY CROSS.

A Splendid Record.

Captain James Byford McCudden, V.C., D.S.O., with bar, Orix de Gaerre, M.O., with bar and M.M., the star British aviator who went to France in the first days of the war as a mechanic, and is now leader of one of the crack air squadrons, has won every award for valour possible to an officer in the British army. In two cases, as will be seen from the above list of honours, he has gained the distinction twice over.

The announcement that Captain McCudden had been awarded the V.C. was made on March 20th in the following terms:—“For conspicuous bravery, exceptional perseverance, keenness, and very high devotion to duty on various occasions during December, January, and February last.”

Captain McCudden, who is only 23 years of age, has been through practically every stage of the war. He went to France in the original Expeditionary Force, and, having some experience of the air, was pressed into service as an observer at Mons and gave valuable information of enemy movements during the retreat. As a sergeant he was officially promoted to be an observer, and quickly won fame for his expert handling of guns in several stiff fights.

As the pilot of a single-seater scout McCudden has had over 100 fights and some wonderful escapes without sustaining the slightest hurt. The crack German pilot Immelmann was a deadly rival, and they had three duels, but the fight was broken off on each occasion without either man being able to claim an advantage.

At the beginning of January last it was reported that he had brought down 37 enemy machines.

The son of an old soldier, W. H. McCudden, a warrant officer in the Royal Engineers, Captain McCudden was born in barracks at Orléans. He was educated at the garrison school and lived most of his life in barracks. At the age of 17 he was stationed at Gibraltar as a boy in the Engineers, and he tied with his captain for first prize in a shooting competition.

The following is a summary of Captain McCudden's distinctions. Military Medal.—Awarded in September, 1916, for attacking and destroying an enemy machine and forcing two others to land. He also twice crossed the enemy lines at a very low altitude in attacks on hostile balloons under very heavy fire.

Military Cross.—Won in Feb. 1917. McCudden followed a hostile machine down to a height of 300 ft. and drove it to the ground.

Bar to Military Cross.—For dash and skill from August 15th to September 28th, 1917, when he took part in many offensive patrols (over 30 of which he led), and destroyed five enemy machines.

D.S.O.—For gallantry on November 29, 1917, when he attacked and brought down an enemy two-seater within our lines, both occupants being taken prisoner. He also encountered an enemy machine during very bad weather at 2,000 feet, and fought it down to a height of 100 feet, when it was destroyed.

Bar to D.S.O.—For his skill and gallantry on November 23rd last, when he destroyed four enemy machines by fearlessness and clever manoeuvring.

“GET BACK THE NECKLACE.”

cried the Sultan

“OR ENTER MY HAREM.”

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